

TOURNAMENT
REACHES
ITS APOGEE

The 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, whose finals started on May 11, is entering its final stage. On July 23 the Lenin Central Stadium will launch the Tournament with a traditional sports gala in an opening ceremony.

The country's most popular and mass-scale competition is nearing its crescendo. Lithuania won the rowing contest at the Krylatskoye Olympic rowing canal, ahead of Moscow and Leningrad. Rowing is increasingly winning recognition nationwide, one indication of which was that Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan competed in the women's finals.

The USSR cycling line-up coaches were looking forward to the many day cycling race on the Tournament programme, since in the two years the USSR has been beaten out of first place in the Tour de France by the EBR and made a middling showing in

last year's world championship. We need fresh talent now, and coaches have found lots of it. Vladimir Volosin from Kazakhstan was the individual winner, with only the closing 12th stage clinching his win. Olympic champion Sergei Sukhorichenkov from Leningrad placed second, and Viktor Demidenko from the Russian Federation came in third, while the Ukraine took the team title.

Every day, more foreign guests and sportsmen are coming for the Tournament. As I see it, said Abraham Ordie of Nigeria, president of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa, the smooth organization and staging of the 1980 Moscow Olympics resulted from the enormous amount of work done at such Tournaments. He has been to several such Tournaments. I am sure, he continued, that the Olympic-type exactness hallmarks the current Tournament, too.

FIRST SENSATION
OF CHESS COMPETITIONS

After the first two rounds of preliminary competitions in the chess contest at the Tournament of Soviet Nations, the Ukraine, winners of last year's tournament, must lead group A, while group B is being led by Moscowites with three world champion Anatoly Karpov at the head. Incidentally, having joined the fray in the second round he outplayed Leningrad's leader, international Grandmaster Mark Taimanov.

Garry Kasparov, who will play in the semifinals in the

world challenger title, also entered the tournament in the second round, clashing with Mikhail Tal in the Azerbaijan-Latvia match in a game which proved a real spellbinder.

Armenia caused a sensation by beating out-time tournament winners the Russian Federation, and so sharing the lead with them in group C.

The two top winners from each group will make the finals.

Viktor BARKIN,
chess observer

Platini wins on TV

French football star Michel Platini, who captained the national team in last year's World Cup in Spain and who is now with Italy's Juventus, was voted the top 1982-83 European player by TV sport writers.

He polled 61 points in a survey run by the French TV channel TF-1, well ahead of second placed Felix Magath of West Germany.

TV sport writers from 21 countries, making up the Eurovision network, selected their top five European club players for the season, with eleven of them naming Platini their top choice.

These are the leading placings.



1. Michel Platini (France), Juventus, 61 points.
2. Felix Magath (West Germany), Hamburg, 23.
3. Roberto Falcao (Brazil), Roma, 21.
4. Gordon Strachan (Scotland), Aberdeen, 18.
5. Kenny Dalglish (Scotland), Liverpool, 10.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers to brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both



The Lithuanian four plus coxswain who won a Tournament title. Photo by Andrei Knyazev

He came to Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee. Talking with Committee Vice-Chairman Viktor Frontin, Ordie thanked the Soviet sports organizations for the help they gave Nigeria in preparing for the 1982 Commonwealth Games.

The conferees also discussed sports cooperation between the USSR and African nations.

Altogether, over a thousand Soviet journalists are covering the Tournament as competition in chess, handball, and rhythmic exercises has just begun.

WHO WILL HOST 1990 WORLD CUP?

The FIFA has given all the European national football federations the opportunity to apply to host the 1990 world championship.

Invitations were sent out to all European Football Union members, since under FIFA rules the 1990 Cup is to be held in Europe. The 1986 Cup will be staged by Mexico.

FIFA Secretary General Joseph Blatter said at the FIFA Zurich headquarters that the 1986 cup organizing committee will meet there on December 6 to

consider all the chief issues of the future championship, and on December 8 FIFA will announce the 1990 Cup host nation.

The decision will rest on conclusions by a special FIFA commission which will scrutinize all the applications.

The FIFA noted in a recent press release that all countries interested in the 1990 Cup must send in applications by July 31 this year, and the FIFA must receive their official confirmation by August 31.

Vladimir McMILLIN

Visitors victorious again

Just as in two previous games in Moscow, a visiting Japanese women's volleyball team has beaten the Soviet national in Osaka.

They took just one hour to win the game, scoring 3-0, and making no changes to their original line-up of six.

WIERSMA
CHAMPION

Dutch Grandmaster Wiersma has won the world Polish draughts championship in The Hague.

Judokas to meet in Moscow

Mr. Shigeyoshi Matsumae, President of the International Judo Federation, visited Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Sports Committee. He was received by Yuri Andropov, the Committee's President. During the talk, which went on in a spirit of cooperation and understanding, they discussed ques-

tions of the preparations for and the holding of the world judo championships and the Federation's congress in Moscow in October 1983, problems of international sports and Olympic movements and questions pertaining to the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

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REHEARSAL
WITH RECORDS

Top Soviet archers, preparing the finals of the Tournament of Soviet Nations and the USSR Championship in October in the USA, entered an intensive meet in Weizheim, West Germany.

The Soviet women's duo, two world and one national ends Lyudmila Arzhantseva from Novaya Kakhovka, and Zhenya Zhigzhitova from Chita, Muscovite Natalya Butova, each using 144 arrows, scored 3,186 points, adding 19 to the world mark also set by the USSR. Then Butova, Zhenya Zhigzhitova, and world champion Zhenya Zhigzhitova, Doshanbe amassed 3,925, setting a national mark of 11 in two rounds.

FIELD HOCKEY

Two games between the USSR and Krylya Sovetov were played before the break in national women's hockey for the Tournament of Soviet Nations. Each team won one with the former now being the top of the table.

Photo by Yuri K.

Sergei Shalibashvili, a Soviet platform diver who took part in the World Student Games in Edmonton, has died here as a result of serious injuries he received after making a complex jump in the 10-metre platform event. He was immediately rushed to Alkhara University hospital where he was hooked on to an "artificial lung" until support respiration, but to no avail.

Shalibashvili, who was 21, studied in the Public Physical Training Institute and trained under his mother's guidance.

An international air balloon contest was held in France. This year the event was timed to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the first balloon flight.

In the photo: during the air of the contest in Paris. Photo AP-TAN

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Photo AP-TAN

Photo AP-TAN

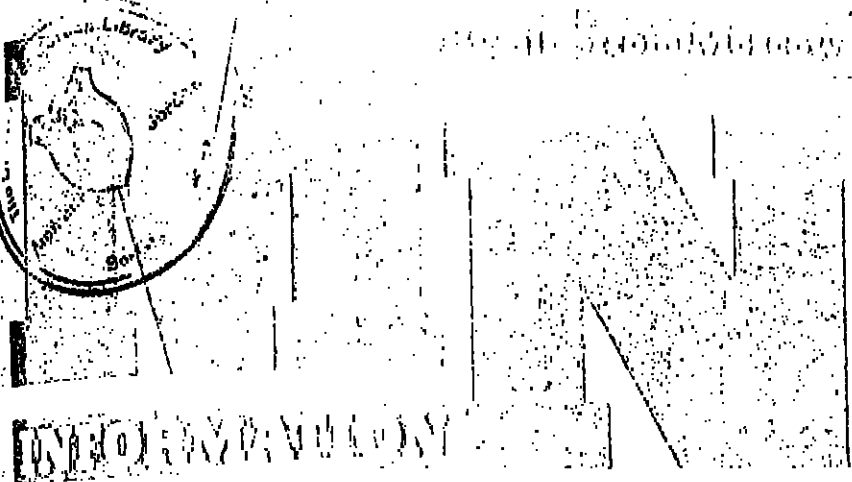
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Soviet-Hungarian
talks in Moscow

Relations between the USSR and Hungary are developing on a successful and dynamic basis in line with the interests of the peoples of both nations, was the unanimous conclusion reached at a Moscow meeting between Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders on the one hand, and a Hungarian Party and Government delegation led by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, on the other.

The two sides emphasized their joint awareness of the need to step up the implementation of a programme of action launched by the allied socialist states in ease world tension and remove the threat of war. This programme represents a real alternative to the imperialist policy towards political and military confrontation. The crucial interests of the European peoples, and not them alone, Yuri Andropov stressed, necessitate a halt to the nuclear arms race on the continent, and cutbacks in the medium range nuclear weapons already stockpiled here. The current arms talks could be successful if the United States and NATO were to reach a sober assessment of the situation and to abandon their top edged and impetuous approach to the talks based on their desire to force the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament, he noted. Yuri Andropov further emphasized that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe would inevitably entail military and political repercussions which would significantly complicate the world situation.

On this chain of events he averred: The socialist countries believe it can, the Soviet leader pointed out.

In a Kremlin ceremony Janos Kadar was awarded the Order of Lenin for his outstanding contribution to the promotion of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, to the cause of peace, and consolidation of the position of socialism.

The press were told at a post-session briefing that Mikhailov had stressed that the constructive proposals put forward in Vienna by the Warsaw Treaty states on February 17 and June 23, 1983, were aimed at leading the talks out of the present deadlock.

The Soviet representative un-

derestimated the crucial significance of these initiatives. First, they are based on a new approach suggested by the socialist countries, which opens up a simple and, under the circumstances, the most expedient way, of arriving at an agreed goal—equal collective troop ceilings for NATO and the Warsaw Treaty at reduced levels of 900,000 including 700,000 ground troops, irrespective of disputes or differences in current estimates of these numbers. Second, these proposals contain an outline for practical action to achieve progress towards the ultimate goal of reduction.

The talks will be adjourned until September this year.

Photo AP-TAN

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MOSCOW FILM
FESTIVAL NAMES
PRIZEWINNERS

The 13th International Film Festival has ended in Moscow. The Gold prizes went to the following feature films: "Amok" (Morocco, director Souheil Ben Barka), "Aicno and the Condor" (director Miguel Littin, Nicaragua, with the participation of Cuba, Mexico and Costa Rica), and "Vassa" (director Gleb Panfilov, USSR).

Special Jury prizes for their contribution to world cinema were presented to actor-directors Alberto Sordi, of Italy, and Robert Hossein, of France.

The USSR Film Makers Union awarded its prize to American director Francis Ford Coppola for the films he presented at the 12th and 13th Moscow festivals.

The prizes for the best female performances went to Judy Davis ("Winter of Our Dreams", Australia) and to Jessica Lange ("Frances", England); and for the best male performances to Virgiluz Gryn ("Pastoralia florea", Poland) and Yoshit Kato ("Home Village", Japan).

Gold prizes were awarded to the following documentaries: "Letter of Morazan" (El Salvador, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front), "Allen Clouds Over Beirut" (the PLO, the People's Republic of Yemen with USSR participation).

The jury awarded a special prize, "For consistent reflection in documentary cinema of the anti-war theme, and for a major personal contribution to the campaign for peace" to American director Joan Harvey, responsible for the film "America From Hitler to MX".

The Soviet entry "Manly Upbringing" (Turkmenfilm Studios, directors U. Saparov and Ya. Sel-dov) was voted top children's film.

Photo AP-TAN

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Vienna talks in progress

Vienna. The closing plenary session of the 31st round of the talks on mutual reductions of troops and armaments in Central Europe, was addressed by V. Mikhailov, head of the Soviet delegation.

The press were told at a post-session briefing that Mikhailov had stressed that the constructive proposals put forward in Vienna by the Warsaw Treaty states on February 17 and June 23, 1983, were aimed at leading the talks out of the present deadlock.

The talks will be adjourned until September this year.

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SAMANTHA SMITH:
No one in the Soviet Union wants war

I came to the Soviet Union to find out for myself whether they want war here or not, said the 11-year-old American girl, Samantha Smith, who, with her parents, toured this country for ten days at Yuri Andropov's invitation.

Had she found out the answer, she was asked by children at the Moscow Pioneer Palace, shortly before she left for home. Yes, she replied, I know now that no one in the Soviet Union wants war, I am absolutely convinced of that, she added.

My trip was like a dream, I cannot say what I liked most — the sea in the Crimea, the monuments to Leningrad or the Moscow theatres. But well, I do know—the Soviet children like me they like to play, laugh, want to be friends with everyone and hate war.

I am happy that my dream has come true and that I have visited your wonderful country, she added.

"Zdravstvuyte!" (Hello), was

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AGREEMENT REACHED IN MADRID

Madrid. It has been decided at the latest session of the Madrid Meeting that its closing stage, to be attended by foreign ministers, will be held on September 7-8 this year.

In view of the fact that Malta is still blocking consensus on

the final document, the head of the Hungarian delegation, I. Varga, who chaired the plenary session, urged that the general decision for an early and successful conclusion to the Madrid Meeting prevail over differences created by a single delegation.

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Samantha in Russian national dress in the company of young Muscovites.

the first word Samantha said on stepping on to Soviet soil. "Until we meet again, dear friends," was what she said in Russian when taking her leave.

Photo AP-TAN

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A FIRM POLITICAL POSITION

Bonn. Without including the French and British missile systems it is impossible to reach a positive conclusion of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR is by no means demanding talks on the French and British nuclear systems but only on their inclusion in the present talks in Geneva. This is not a tactical play but a firm political position of the USSR which can hardly be changed. Egon Bahr, Member of the Presidium of the Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, told a press conference here what he thinks following his recent talks in Moscow.

The USSR is interested in reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks. It is prepared to modify its position there further, he continued. What is needed is that Washington reciprocate, and the West German Government should bring pressure to bear on the American partner in fulfillment of that goal. The USSR is taking into account all Western missiles trained at it and its allies, irrespective of whom they belong to, and therefore its reaction to a deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles would be tough and timely. It is far easier to talk at Geneva now, prior to the positioning of the new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe than once they are there, E. Bahr noted.



Oh, well, we will stick to this opening, then.
Drawing by Nikolai Shcherbakov

INDIRA GANDHI SPEAKS OUT AGAINST EXTERNAL PRESSURE

Delhi. To rebuff the external pressure to which India is subject as well as the attempts to whip up religious and community strife in the various regions of the country. Thus reads a recent appeal made by the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi. Addressing a public meeting in Delhi, the head of the Indian Government noted the necessity of increasing national unity in the name of preserving a strong and independent republic.

According to the "Hindustan Times", the Indian authorities are taking efficient steps to put an end to the terrorist activities of separatist gangs in the north-western state of Punjab. The Ministry of Internal Affairs

reports that police and security forces have detained 1.1 thousand terrorists and extremists formations which demand the secession of the Punjab from India and the formation of "an independent state" on its territory.

Extra measures have been introduced providing for normal life, law and order in the state. Meanwhile, the "Stateman" newspaper writes that protection of the Indian-Pakistan border has been strengthened in Punjab, the aim being to close the channels via which "aid" is received from Pakistan for the separatist groups. The Indian security forces have captured large consignments of firearms, explosives and money originating from Pakistan.

SITUATION IN LEBANON

Beirut. The Begin government decision to redeploy the Israeli invading troops in Lebanon has aroused serious preoccupation and anxiety among official circles in the Lebanese capital and the Lebanese public at large.

Tel Aviv has decided to withdraw its troops from Beirut and the mountain areas and to concentrate them south of the Awali River, which move is viewed by the Lebanese as a step towards the division of their country and the annexation of the South Lebanese districts by the Zionists. The Israeli is want to complete the redeployment of the troops in three months. Meanwhile voices are heard ever louder in Tel Aviv about the necessity of occupying South Lebanon for many years to come.

UNDER THE GUISE OF NIGHT

London. In N'Djamena they do not conceal their pleasure at President Reagan's decision to urgently send a large consignment of military equipment to Chad, reports Reuters. In the Chad capital the move is viewed as a demonstration of Washington's support for the Hissin Habré government. Reuters believes that a considerable part of the American equipment is meant for the Zairu troops sent by Kinshasa to the aid of the N'Djamena regime. Brazzaville, Lockheed 352 US

military transports flying New York and Miami to Azores and the Canary Islands carrying cargoes of arms and ammunition, are at night at N'Djamena. At night at N'Djamena, reports the Congolese newspaper, the same French Transall planes are stationed in Brazzaville, the Central African public, deliver to the capital military equipment, is supplied to the Hissin Habré regime by France.

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSIONS

Helsinki. A preliminary meeting has been held here to prepare for the second European conference of centrist, liberal and agrarian parties on security and cooperation, to take place on October 14-18 this year, in Finland. It was attended by representatives of these parties and organizations representing the rural population of eight European nations, including the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR and Poland.

One of the themes of the forthcoming conference is "Disarmament, international cooperation and disarmament".

Finnish Minister for Foreign Affairs, C. A. Paavo Vyyry, stressed that progress at Madrid Meeting means continuation of the process by the all-European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The current situation is that agreement reached on organizing a conference on confidence-building, security and disarmament measures in Europe, he stressed.

INDOCHINESE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ENDS

Poaspenh. A communique circulated here on the latest conference between the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam stressed that the conference declared their determination to make an all-out contribution to the drive for peace and to the campaign against the threat of nuclear war and confirmed their unqualified support for the peace initiatives put forward by the USSR and other Warsaw Treaty nations.

The communique further noted that Peking's hostile attitude towards the Indochinese countries remains unchanged as a source of tension in the region.

At the same time, it is stressed, the ministers emphasize that the Indochinese people want to restore the traditional good-neighbourly relations with China on the basis of five principles of peaceful coexistence.

AFGHANISTAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION GROWS

Kabul. Over the five years since the April revolution, the volume of trade between the DRA and the capitalist and developing countries has doubled.

Virtually all the developed capitalist countries are today partners of the DRA. Japan is the largest, followed by the FRG. British businessmen display great interest in the traditional Afghan exports—raw Persian lamb and local handicraft items. Last year Afghan exports to that country doubled by comparison to 1976.

Afghan-Indian relations develop successfully. This is shown, among other things, by the bilateral agreement concluded in Delhi which provides for a further growth of trade and of Indian aid to Afghanistan in medical personnel training.

PAY RISE FOR BRITISH MINISTERS

London. The British Conservative Government has announced its decision to raise the salaries of its ministers for the next five years. The government's ministerial wages will go up by 25 per cent, those of civil servants, judges, generals and admirals by 12 per cent. The salary of the Conservative head of cabinet, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is to go up by more than 12 thousand pounds sterling by 1987 to reach over 58 thousand pounds sterling.

Included on the agenda

of the 38th UN General Assembly Session

New York. Curbing the nuclear arms race and freezing nuclear arsenals, the removal of the threat of military catastrophes, the peaceful solution of international conflicts—these and other vital problems of our time will occupy the centre of attention at the 38th Session of the UN General Assembly which is to open in New York on September 20, 1983.

They are included in the session agenda which the UN Secretariat has published here and contains 138 items. A considerable section of the agenda is taken up by items based on initiatives proposed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These include questions relating to a ban on the design and production of new weapons; the cessation of all nuclear weapons tests and the non-deployment of such weapons on the territories of countries which do not have them at present time, as well as other important problems.

FACTS and EVENTS

① The crime rate in Britain has reached menacing proportions. In the first six months of this year, the papers report, over 1,000,000 crimes were committed nationwide, with an armed robbery, burglary or car theft taking place every ten seconds. The crime rate climbed ten per cent as compared to the same period for last year.

② Flooding caused by heavy outbursts, on a scale unparalleled in the country this century, has hit hard several southern cities in Brazil, killing 30 people and leaving another 200,000 homeless in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná and Santa Catarina.

PEOPLE

Zambia's supreme court has sentenced South African citizen, A. Mhlangu to 20 years imprisonment for spying for Pretoria. He was found in possession of a map of the Zambian southern provinces with important strategic facilities marked on it.

It was made clear at the trial that the spy had been sent from South Africa in the guise of a "collector" of African folk art items. The information he supplied was used by the rebels for sabotage against civilian and military facilities in Zambia, and other independent countries of the region.

The State Prosecutor of Palermo has demanded the extradition of the drug smuggler Bak Kin, recently arrested in Bangkok in a joint operation by Thai and Italian police.

In 1976, Bak Kin was detained at Rome Fiumicino International Airport after 20 kilos of drugs had been found on him. He was sentenced to six years in prison but was soon sent to Thailand, where he escaped. Bak Kin, who is of Chinese extraction and who formerly lived in Singapore, is believed to be a major pusher of drugs from Thailand to Sicily where he is in close touch with local mafia boss, Gaspare Muto. There the raw dope is processed into heroin in underground labs, with part of it subsequently sold in Italy and other West European nations and the other, bigger portion, smuggled into the United States.



Protests continue outside the US Greenham Common air base against the Tory government decision to deploy American cruise missiles in Britain. The protest is the largest action to have been mounted in recent times by the British peace champions who are opposed to Britain being turned into Washington's nuclear hostage. Our photo shows the police arresting several of the protesters. Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

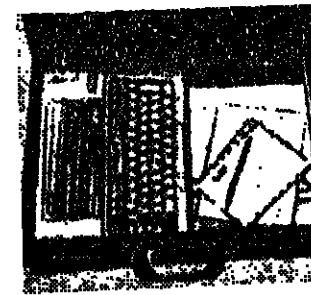
combat baldness, often causes infections, tumours, welts and complete loss of natural hair.

MINITYPEWRITER

Swiss engineers have made a considerable contribution towards the life of those who cannot bear to stay idle, even while travelling by air or train. They have designed an electric typewriter 10 centimetres high and weighing only two kilograms. Any paper can be used in the minitypewriter, the sheet being fitted into the machine at the touch of a button. The machine can also calculate and proofread within the scope of 16 characters. In an emergency, it will work by battery.

THE DANGERS OF ARTIFICIAL HAIR

The US Food and Drugs Administration believes that the widely publicized practice of growing artificial hair is both dangerous and useless, writes the "US News and World Report" magazine. Having analysed more than three hundred complaints, the administration has confirmed that this practice, which is used as a means to



Protest against the revision of history

Tokyo. There has been a lot of protest against the revision of history textbooks, which have been revised in the spirit of reactionary nationalism. This protest was expressed by the Women's Council of new Japan, which put the subject to the Ministry of Education, reports "Akahata".

The protest of the progressive women's organization stresses that the unseemly attempt of

the Liberal Democratic Party to whitewash the crimes of the Japanese military government during World War II may produce an extremely dangerous effect upon the hearts and minds of the country's younger generation. We Japanese mothers will not allow Japan to slide down the path to militarism again—declared members of the Women's Council of new Japan.

OF INTEREST

Unexpected fame



No one would have heard about Yoshida Yoshiko, a haberdasher in the small Japanese town of Ohara, had he not found a white frog, a rare natural phenomenon, in his garden pool. After frog's portrait had appeared in newspapers, the haberdasher's house became the object of frequent visits by school and kindergarten groups and simply by people who are curious.

A sweet horse

When the mounted statue of Robert Lee in the central square in Richmond, Va., USA, was

SELECTIVE APPROACH

In rejecting the justified and comprehensive method for reducing and limiting all strategic armaments—IBMs, SBMs and heavy bombers—and pressing for a restructuring of the Soviet strategic forces, the United States stubbornly insists that the strategic bombers be included in a separate category of "slow flying objects", writes PRAVDA in an analysis of the latest round of Soviet-American talks, at Geneva.

What is the United States after? Primarily it is out to perpetuate the many-time advantage it has in this category of strategic carriers, which could also carry—well beyond the aggregate number of nuclear charges—at least 8,000 air-based long-range cruise missiles. At the same time Washington is making the absurd claim that the medium TU-22M bomber known as Backler in the West be included among the Soviet strategic bombers. The United States is also flailing against account being taken, apart from the cruise missiles, of the other nuclear components of heavy bombers (bombs and rockets), of which there are thousands, the paper points out. In short, the American approach increases rather than lowers the confrontation between the USSR and the USA.

WASHINGTON'S 'CHEMICAL' COLUMNIES

Writing in IZVESTIA, Yu. Sadov exposes the allegations spread by the American administration concerning the use of Soviet chemical weapons in South-East Asia and Afghanistan. He notes that in launching this anti-Soviet campaign, Washington is after the following goals: while advancing spurious charges against the USSR, the United States is building up its own chemical arsenal. A 10,000 million dollar modernisation programme for the arsenal envisages increasing the amount of chemical ammunition over five years (up to 1988) to 5,000,000 units.

The United States is also out to make the world forget, as soon as possible, the crimes committed by the American military in the war in Indochina where chemical weapons were used on a large scale.

EGYPT, 1983

The political situation in Egypt is the subject of an article by Igor Belyayev in AZIYA I AFRIKA SUGODNYA magazine. A special topic which attracts general attention in Egypt is its relations with the Soviet Union. Sadat reduced them to almost a zero. The USA was very interested in that. Now the situation has changed—for Egypt's benefit. Back in November, 1982 they openly told me in Cairo that the earliest possible restoration of Egyptian-Soviet relations in their natural scope was very topical. In February, 1983 Egypt's former Minister of Foreign Affairs Ismail Lohmi quitted the decision to sever ties with the Soviet Union as "clearly Soviet-style". It was Sadat and not the USSR that broke the ties, he added. So the "bridge-building" initiative should come from Egypt.

It follows that Moubarak, his ministers and closest associates in Cairo, desire to continue the dialogue with Moscow, and that there is also a political decision to restore normal Egyptian-Soviet relations. The Soviet Union has made steps forward towards resuming economic cooperation and trade with Egypt by signing new agreements on scientific and cultural cooperation.

ADDING FUEL TO THE FIRE

Analysing the situation in Chad, Yu. Bockharyov writes in NEW TIMES magazine as follows:

As is evidenced by the hostilities, the present N'Djamena regime having been deprived of the support of the Pan-African forces which were withdrawn from Chad, is unable to resist the offensive carried out by the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity. So it has asked foreign states for aid. Zaire was fast in sending 250 paratroopers. N'Djamena regime was not satisfied with that reinforcement. H. Habré sent his minister of justice to Paris with a request that he be sent Jagan attack aircraft which are stationed in Gabon, and troops. To date, France's answer has been to dispatch 200 tonnes of armaments and ammunition to N'Djamena.

The United States was also quick in the uptake in making use of the outbreak of military activity in Chad. It helps the Habré regime with arms deliveries through Egypt and Sudan which serve as transportation terminal points.

No matter how the Western powers distribute the parts among themselves, the major role in their interference in Chad is undoubtedly played by the USA. Here, too, its actions show that it remains true to its policy of supporting the pro-Western regimes which Washington tries to use to increase its hold on the African continent. Surely this is why the USA, with the support of France and its African "friends", tries to add fuel to the fire of the conflict in Chad.

works by early Indian sculptors. Apparently a chunk of plaster fell off one of the walls to reveal fancy stone bas-reliefs depicting scenes from the Krishna legends.

A whole gallery of life-size sculptures was later found; it included figures of Buddha and some Hindu gods, depictions of groups of warriors and mythical animals. Scientists believe they were created when the temple was being built between 1127-1147. For 850 years they have been hidden behind a thick layer of plaster which was applied to preserve the temple from ruin.

A surprise find

Amazing discoveries often happen accidentally. When the first repair work for 50 years was underway in a temple in the Indian state of Orissa, no one expected to discover unique

VIEWPOINT

Viktor ALEXANDROV

WHO IS STALEMATING THE TALKS?

No progress was made at the latest fourth round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe—why?

To believe Washington, this was caused by the Soviet Union's inflexibility and intransigence. But an unbiased look at the facts reveals the groundlessness of such allegations: it was the United States which stalemated the talks from the word go.

While professing loyalty to NATO's "final decision" envisaging talks on the deployment of new American missiles if they fail, Washington actually sticks to its single decision—to deploy, by far means or foul, its missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory within minutes. In this way it seeks to gain military advantage and to use it as a "big stick".

From the very beginning the Soviet Union made it clear that any attempt to force it to agree to unilateral disarmament would be doomed, but that it was willing to agree on an equal basis, to substantial cuts in medium-range nuclear weapons. These are essentially the provisions of the Soviet proposals.

As is known, there is a lot of talk now in the West about the Soviet SS-20 missiles, and in particular that they can reach the territory of the American NATO allies in Europe—but nothing is said about the fact that the United States has long placed in Europe medium-range aircraft with a range covering the entire territory of the USSR's Warsaw Treaty allies; they can also reach many targets in the European part of the USSR. Indeed, the United States has adamantly rejected many Soviet proposals to discuss this issue.

In Geneva, the Soviet Union has called for the non-deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe, saying it was ready, in its turn, to reduce its medium-range missiles, including the SS-20, to the level of the British and French missiles, taken together, i.e., 162 units. It also proposed that NATO and the Warsaw Treaty retain an equal number of planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons. Moreover, the Soviet Union stressed, it was ready to agree on an equal level of weapons, which would leave it with as many medium-range missile warheads as are fitted on the

British and French missiles, while both sides would have an equal amount of nuclear war charges carried by medium-range planes.

For its part, the United States suggested placing in Europe as many Pershing-2 and cruise missiles as the USSR would possess. At first glance this appears to be an equal approach—but this is simply not the case—because it would mean giving NATO a 400 warhead advantage, which is exactly the number of British and French warheads, while NATO would retain its nearly double advantage in medium-range planes.

The Soviet Union is being told that the British and French missiles should not be taken into account, as they are strategic forces, securing national interests. All we can say in reply is that they have a range of between 3,500 to 4,000-plus kilometres, i.e., the same range as the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Moreover, they are stationed in Europe, and not overseas.

Another critical factor in this respect is that Britain and France are members of a single mi-

lity-political grouping confronting the Warsaw Treaty nations. In passing its "rearmament" decision NATO referred to the need to strengthen the entire bloc rather than any separate state, and the same reasoning applies to the deployment of the American missiles and to the distribution of expenses. In other words, the potential of medium-range nuclear armaments is being considered in the context of the whole bloc, rather than of any individual country. Significantly, the Pentagon paper, "On Soviet military power", directly claims that NATO's collective security rests on the mutually supporting arsenals of the American allies. Nor is it a secret, that Britain is a party to a target distribution within NATO, while French missile submarines patrol areas agreed upon by NATO headquarters.

Finally, the Williamsburg summit of seven leading capitalist nations stressed that their security was "indivisible". It is quite appropriate, therefore, for the Soviet Union to consider the NATO nuclear weapons not individually but in toto. And surely it is justified in doing so!

Does this mean that the talks will remain stalemated? The Soviet Union believes that agreement is possible—but only if the principle of parity and equal security is adhered to. Given such an approach, the USSR would be left with fewer missiles and warheads than prior to 1976, when not a single SS-20 missile was deployed. Naturally enough, in this case, the new American missiles would not have been deployed.

Round the Soviet Union

A SERIES OF LASER INSTALLATIONS HAS BEEN HANDED OVER TO THE DOCTORS OF THE BYELORUSSIAN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTATION CENTRE BY THE SCIENTISTS OF THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS OF THE REPUBLICAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. For the first time in the USSR the centre will use optical lasers for post-operative treatment of patients with transplanted kidneys. Such close cooperation between doctors and physicists is the result of the "Fundamental Sciences for Medicine" programme carried out in the Byelorussian Republic.

THE FIRST FEW TONNES OF COAL WERE PRODUCED BY THE NEW CUTTER AT THE VO-STOCHNAYA-1 MINE, GEORGIA. This machine is remote-controlled and is twice as powerful as the previous one. It is operated by only six people. Specialists from Donetsk, in the Ukraine, arrived in Georgia to help master the new machine.

TENANTS HAVE NOW TAKEN OVER THE FIRST STREET IN THE NEW TOWN NEAR SAMARKAND, UZBEKISTAN. This town has no name as yet, but the profession of the people living there is already known, as workers from the largest fruit orchard in the Zarafshan Valley will live there. By the end of the five-year plan period (1981-85) the apple, peach, apricot and cherry plantations will have increased to 4,000 hectares.

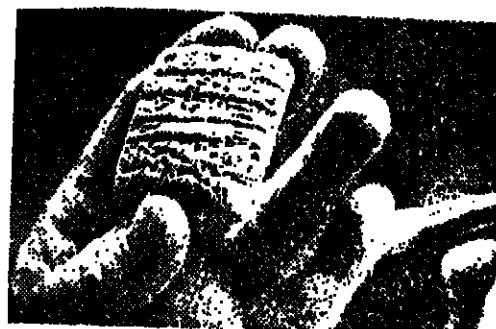
60 METRES OF LAND HAS BEEN MOVED AWAY FROM THE SEA NEAR THE RESORT OF OAGRA, ON THE GEORGIA'S BLACK SEA COAST. More than one million cubic metres of earth was delivered to 22 kilometres of sea coast. Redistributing this earth the sea itself built up the shore, protecting them from storms. By the end of the current five-year plan period the whole of the 220 km long Black Sea coast of Georgia will be protected in the same way.

THE 500-KILOVOLT POWER LINE BETWEEN AOADYR AND DZHEKAZGAN IN KAZAKHSTAN HAS BEEN OPENED. The 400 km line carries electricity from the first Ekibastuz state district power station to the republic's major non-ferrous metallurgy centre.

ART RESTORATION

These photos were taken in the restoration studio for sculpture and items of applied art at the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts. The conical clay tablet is several thousand years old. Thanks to the efforts of restorers it will remain in existence for many more years and be available for scholars to study.

In the bottom photo a wood restoration crafts-



man is performing a delicate and painstaking operation — he uses a microscope and a fine lancet to uncover the original layer of paint on the 17th century statue of Saint Christine. The statue will go on show at "The Restoration of Museum Treasures in the USSR" exhibition, to be held next year. It will feature many interesting and sometimes unique works of sculpture, painting and applied art which have been restored by Soviet masters over the past 25 years.

In this country the state is responsible for the restoration of museum treasures. More than 1,000 million roubles are allocated for the purpose every year. About 5,000 restorers work in various studios many of which are attached to museums with large collections. A special research institute has also been set up to study the transition from traditional restoration methods to more scientifically based principles. Not so long ago the institute worked out a way of taking the second layer of paint off a canvas, i.e., the layer added by restorers of days gone by. The canvas is transferred to another canvas, so that two pictures are obtained, each representing a certain value of its own.

NEW EXCAVATOR FOR MINERS

A rotary excavator capable of extracting 5,000 tonnes of coal an hour is being assembled at the Berezhovskiy-1 open-cast mine of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex (KATEK). This is the first time machines of this capacity have been put into operation in the Siberian deposits.

This particular machine was made in Zhdanov, the Ukraine, but Siberia will also be producing similar machines soon at a new plant now being built near Krasnoyarsk, Eastern Siberia.

Of course, the biggest excavator is being assembled at KATEK store the brown coal reserves in the area are impressive, the basin stretches 800 km from East to West while the coal

seams range from 12 to 60 metres thick. The coal is no so far from the surface. Berezhovskiy-1 open-cast mine produces 55 million tonnes of coal every year.

A robot-assisted conveyor

The Konveyer factory in Lvov, the Ukraine, has announced the production of robot-assisted factory conveyers, complete with memorials. They will make the life of belt operators much easier.

Robot-loaders are arranged along the computer-operated belt who will take various workpieces from the belt and place them on a machine-tool storage. Machine-tool workpieces are returned to the belt in a similar way.

The modular design of manipulating robots makes them easily compatible with different equipment. The use of robot-attended suspension conveyers paves the way towards functionally flexible computerized production complexes.

RICE OASIS IN THE KARAKUM

A large rice oasis has been cultivated in the hitherto non-fertile land in the north of Turkmenia, a Central Asian Republic.

An effective technique of watering rice, using low concentrations of mineral water mixed with fresh water, is being used there for the first time.

The saving of water in the republic, which has over 500,000 hectares of irrigated land, is

First working

The "Mikhail Mikheev" unusual ship, has dropped anchor at the Krasnodar port, Sakhalin, after a long voyage.

Built in Finland, the ship is a conventional one in that it has a power installation on board. It is a new knowledge that the off-shore part of the ship contains much oil and new ship makes it possible to drill up to a depth of 100 metres, even if the sea has 300 metres surface. The "Mikhail" is equipped for highly work. At the same time, it is a class of ships for recreation of the population are now under the ship's first voyage.

GRAIN HARBOUR ON THE BLACK

A large grain facility was opened in this grain storage, on the Black Sea.

It is situated by the grain harbour, in the port, which was during the last century grain handling has been considerably improved. The moorings and access roads have been created.

Time taken with the largest ships will be a thirdfold. At the height of the season it will be possible to ship grain from the sea vessels to the railway on each carrying 60 to 70 thousand tonnes of grain. This is the result of the automatic scales.

very important. The use of the tractor and drainage water the rice paddies will save thousands of cubic metres of water in order to irrigate crops.

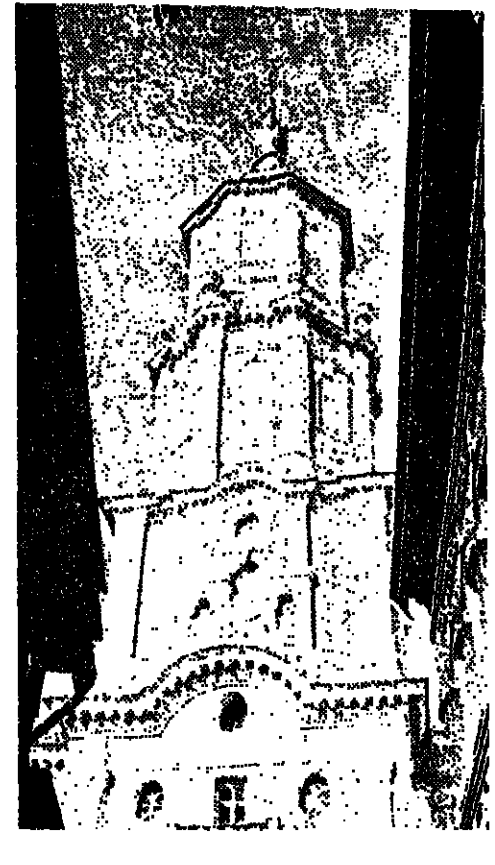
By the end of the five-year plan period, the area of Tashkent oasis will have increased twice over. A specialized state-run farm will be set up which will use low concentrations of water on its fields.

Places to visit

The Menshikov Tower

The light and stately silhouette of the decorative white-and-orange Archangel Gabriel Church, designed by the Russian architect Ivan Zhuravny, soars skywards in the centre of Moscow, not far from the Kirovskaya metro station. Architects know it as the Menshikov Tower: it was built in 1707 by Peter the Great's associate Alexander Menshikov, whose mansion stood nearby. In the early 18th century, this was Moscow's first building of note.

At first the church was topped by a high spire bearing the figure of a flying Archangel Gabriel. A legend attributes this detail, unusual for Russian church architecture, to Menshikov's desire to have a church of his own which would be taller than the Ivan the Great Belfry, in the Kremlin. A chiming clock brought from Britain was installed on the upper storey of the tower. In 1728 the spire was hit by a thunderbolt, and it burnt down: the 50 bells hanging from the wooden beams, crashed to the ground making a hole in the vault. The tower stood unprepared for fifty years, then in the late 1700s a new vault and cupola were added.



EXPANDING RESORTS

Kislovodsk has a new family resort with modern facilities, called Khimik. The new resort can handle as many as seven thousand chemical workers every year.

The resort has been built in the form of a cascade: the nine-storey cascade is decorated with flowers and lawns. There are single and double rooms, with convenient and pleasant furniture.

The Khimik project means the beginning of the resort's expansion into the picturesque Vasyukova Balka where the Moskva sanatorium used to be the only facility. Sites have been set for Turkmenistan and Byelorussian resorts.

Six large resorts will be built altogether in Vasyukova Balka according to the general development plan of Kislovodsk.

Remote diagnosis

"Hello! We need an electrocardiogram!"—this type of message from a construction township of the central section of from a station on the Balkal-Amur Railway is routine for the Tynda railway hospital. Here they can carry out heart diagnosis over the telephone.

The equipment constructed as a result of an agreement by the Leningrad All-Union Elektrostandart Research Institute, enables heart specialists to diagnose and decide on further treatment in a matter of minutes. The devices are small and easy to handle.

The BAM builders and railwaymen are young and strong, and G. Popova, chief of the project's medical service. Hence, we aim to prevent and to identify diseases as soon as possible. 80 per cent of people in towns and village villages have now been covered by the medical service.

THE BEAUTY OF OLD ARCHITECTURE

The restored Metekhi slope has become part of the historical and architectural preserve "Old Tbilisi" which is being set up in the capital of the Georgian Republic.

The steep and winding street has, for a long time, been the shortest way between the upper merchant district of Avlabar and Tbilisi's art and trading areas. The street was finally built in the 18th century. It now opens the way for the Georgian capital's citizens and guests.

The pavements are built with yellow bricks from old recipes and the road is covered with paving blocks. The ancient appearance is accentuated by the buildings' facades and cast iron lanterns exact replicas of the ones that existed many years ago.

On the Metekhi slope will be situated artisans' shops and exhibition centres for the Union of Georgian Artists.

OF INTEREST

A seafaring cockerel

Every watch signal is repeated on board the "Engineer Yudin" supertrawler by a cockerel. Ten entire crew has got used to the resounding voice of the cockerel on duty.

It was given as a gift to one of our sailors before we left for sea, said the captain Z. Sadykh-Zade. The feathered passenger soon took to the conditions on board the ship. It got particularly friendly with the deck hands who nicknamed it "Boatman". The cockerel made the bridge its permanent roosting place from which it wakes up the crew at six in the morning with a loud cock-a-doodle-do. It is so accurate that watches can be set by it.

The bird is not afraid of rough conditions either. It signals the watches in any weather.

AIR-CONDITIONER FOR TOWN

The devices, resembling TV aerials, which have appeared on the roofs of high buildings in the town of Tashkent, in the south of the Central Asian Republic of Kirghizia, are outdoor climate regulators.

Once the rotating sprinklers are assembled, water will be

supplied to them by powerful pumps from the Naryn River. Mixing with air, the water dust will act as a regulator for the outdoor temperature and humidity. "Rain" of any duration and concentration can be provided. All the devices will be automatically controlled.

MINERS FISHING IN PITS

The miners of the Glinzovskiy association near Leningrad take it for granted they can go fishing on Sundays in the pits, where they once worked. Now the old pits have been flooded and there is fish where raw material aluminium used to be excavated.

More than twenty old pits have been turned into clear water ponds. They have plenty of space in the miners' ponds.

Columbus sets sail

An almost identical replica of the renowned Columbus sailing ship has dropped anchor off the coast of Gagra, on the Black Sea coast, in front of the Abkhaz hotel. The Sukhumi shipbuilders have created an exact copy of the original ship on which Columbus sailed when he discovered America. Though its mizzenmast is four metres shorter than the mast of its namesake.

The new Columbus is an old converted fishing boat and master craftsmen made all the tackle—masts, sails and rigging. On the open deck and in the passenger saloon—there is a cosy cafe for 130 places. It is decorated in old sea style.

Text and photo by Anatoly Rlyev

VIEWPOINT

Uralmash, the plant of plants

Yuri ILYIN, Deputy Minister of Heavy and Transport Engineering of the USSR

The Urals heavy engineering works—Uralmash, is a product of the first five-year plan period when this country built the biggest industries of the early 30s: the Magnitogorsk steel works, the Dnepropetrovsk station in the Ukraine, the ball-bearing plant in Moscow, the car works in Gorky and many others. The young Soviet Republic had to build under difficult conditions. The shovel, the pick and the wheelbarrow were the builders' basic tools. But, in order to preserve its independence, this country needed a modern industry of its own. After the Great October Socialist Revolution factories opened up new branches—automobiles, tractors, ball bearings, etc.

Uralmash is a plant-making plant. Its machines and equipment have played a major role in the introduction and development of a number of branches which manufacture machine tools and parts for the main factory. It also includes the technological design and research institute of heavy engineering which designs the latest machines and equipment for Uralmash. The 20-cubic-metre caterpillar pit type excavating machines, the 12.5-cubic-metre hydraulic excavators, and the 120-cubic-metre walking excavator with a 100 m long boom are novelties in world excavating technology.

Now Uralmash is a production and economic complex comprised of a number of branches which manufacture machine tools and parts for the main factory. It also includes the technological design and research institute of heavy engineering which designs the latest machines and equipment for Uralmash. The 20-cubic-metre caterpillar pit type excavating machines, the 12.5-cubic-metre hydraulic excavators, and the 120-cubic-metre walking excavator with a 100 m long boom are novelties in world excavating technology.

Uralmash makes walking draglines with 15, 25, 40 and 100 cubic metre buckets and booms of 90, 100, 85 and 100 metres respectively.

In 1982 the Soviet Union produced 613 million tonnes of oil (including gas condensate), 601,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, 147 million tonnes of coal, 147 million tonnes of steel, 244 million tonnes of iron ore while ship building and construction operations were performed on a massive scale. Uralmash was directly involved in all this.

Uralmash machines and equipment are operating in almost 40 European, Asian, African and American countries. Uralmash is the leading Soviet engineering exporter of machinery for steel rolling, blast furnaces, steel casting and mining, including excavating machines, oil-drilling rigs and certain other types of heavy engineering. Foreign industrial firms are keen to buy its licences. Uralmash has over 300 patents on its inventions in almost 20 countries, including the USA, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, and Japan.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TRANSMISSION LINES OF THE UNIFIED POWER GRID

In the next five to seven years, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, the Soviet Unified Power Grid will cover almost all of the habitable territory in this country. Its lines will transmit 97-98 per cent of all the electricity we produce.

Because major power stations are being built in the coal and nuclear power generation is a flourishing industry, we have to look for new methods to transmit electricity and increase the conducting capacity of this system so that it can expand.

These methods include 1,500 kV DC lines and 1,150 kV AC lines which have been designed by Soviet power engineers. Transmitting electricity of high voltages is very profitable. Compared with the class of voltages of 500 and 750 volts AC and 800 kV DC (now used throughout the world) the new method enables us to decrease by capital investment by as much as one- to three-fifths. Calculations show that 2,400-kilometre 1,500 kV DC power transmission line between Ekibastuz (Kazakhstan) and Central Russia transmitting six thousand megawatts would be far more profitable than a 6.5 thousand megawatt nuclear power project in the Centre. It would save 100 million roubles a year.

DATA FROM SPACE

The decoding of space photographs provided a clear picture of the ecology of bird life in the Balkhan and North-Chelken boys of the Caspian Sea, writes PRAVDA.

An average of nearly 12,000,000 birds make an an-

nual stop-over at the Krasnovodsk ornithological reserve during their winter migration southwards. There are few other reserves which have such steady regularity in the number of birds. The 100,000 hectares of coastline are a marvelous nesting place for the birds. Many species nest there during the winter, and store up energy for the spring migration, under the watchful eye of man. The photographs help define the ecological potential of a vast territory in just a few months instead of the several years that would have been required had the work been undertaken by reserve personnel. Space photos contain exhaustive data on soil and fauna, will enable fuller use to be made of the natural riches of Western Turkmenia, it is emphasized in the paper.

In future, space researchers plan to take pictures of the Krasnovodsk Bay. Biomonitoring which amounts to the constant surveillance over flora and fauna, will enable fuller use to be made of the natural riches of Western Turkmenia, it is emphasized in the paper.

HUMANS AND EARTHQUAKES

Is it possible for the human organism to feel an earthquake coming? The answer is "yes". One can feel it about a week before the first tremor. This is the conclusion of scientists in Uzbekistan, writes the LBNAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper.

They have carried out exciting medical and biological research in the hope of gauging people's reactions before a seismic hurricane which reached the Uzbek town of Nazarbek on December 11, 1980. They used the ambulance service, which registered when and from where the patients called.

They found that the further away from the centre of the earthquake the fewer anomalies occurred in various illnesses in humans, which occurred only in areas located near the town, the article points out.

The most distinctive indicator of a coming quake is the growing number of cardiovascular illnesses like

hypertension, arteriosclerosis, as well as nervous disorders. Scientists believe that more medical research into the reaction of all the elements of the areas prone to earthquakes could perfect earthquake forecasting, the paper notes.

THEATRE-GOER: INTERLOCUTOR OR CONSUMER?

How does the actor see his audience: as people coming to assess his performance, to witness his possible success or failure, or as an interlocutor? When judging an actor's performance we are not sparing with our criticism when there is something we do not like about it — but the actor can also find fault with the audience, stresses noted theatre and film actress Alla Demidova, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

To my mind, theatre and audience are like two interlocutors who come together to discuss points of common interest: to them in a new production. Not infrequently, though, when the production leaves him indifferent, the viewer fails to take part in the dialogue and he leaves the theatre feeling let down. Is this because of substandard directing acting or the shortcomings of the play itself? All these have to be taken into account, of course; Demidova emphasizes. But quite often the viewer is just not equal to analysing the play's ideas. In fact, every theatre company ought to be complex and acute problems in a language of the play, which it takes a long time to develop and which, not infrequently, the viewer cannot be bothered to attempt to decipher.

So why is it that only we actors are expected to seek a way of communicating with the audience? The latter is an interlocutor and not merely a consumer of what he sees: he should also prepare himself for the topic, Demidova writes.



SCREEN OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

MNI AT THE MOSCOW FESTIVAL

P. Palameswaran,
Deputy-Director of the
Delhi Film Festival, India:

The Moscow Festival attracts film makers from all over the world: here even the smallest country enjoys the same conditions as are available to states with a developed cinema industry, i.e., equal conditions.

We have been impressed by the scope of the festival. It is difficult to compare the Delhi to the Moscow Festival. As deputy-director of the former festival, I was particularly interested to learn that in Moscow they arrange meetings between festival guests, hold discussions, press conferences, as well as showing and selling films. We can make use of this information in our work.

The Indian delegation is a big one—52 people. Among them are actors, producers, distributors and journalists. We have an extensive programme: we meet film makers from Canada, France, and Surinam, as well as Soviet film makers.

The Soviet cinema serves as an example for us. We learn a lot from your famous masters. The topicality and the profound social content of the Soviet cinema particularly attracts me. The Soviet producer Sergei Pavlovich was a jury member at the Delhi Festival last year. We arranged for a retrospective show of his films.

The Soviet people's interest in cinema is surprising. One has the impression that all Muscovites are taking part in the festival. The great interest shown in the Indian cinema was also a pleasant surprise for us.

Richard Goodwin, film
producer, Britain:

My first visit to the Moscow Film Festival was in 1971. An important feature of the festival is its serious approach to the cinema. Muscovites are great cinemagoers. Such an attitude to films at a time of the active onslaught of television does seem enormous credit.

Personal contacts between professionals at the festival are very important. All of us film makers take great pains when making our films. The cinema is a tough occupation. Hence the importance of such contacts. At the festival we met Soviet director Nikita Mikhalkov. He has made films I would have liked to have made myself. Mikhalkov has his own approach to shooting films, and does not simply try to pander to the audiences.

The British have a fairly limited idea of the Soviet cinema. It is confined to the names of two or three directors, Georgi Danilova, for instance; and Sergei Eisenstein, among the



Noted actor-directors Robert Hossein, of France, and Alberto Sordi, of Italy. ● Representatives of the Patriotic Forces of El Salvador with the prize they were awarded for their documentary, "Letter of Morazan". ● The documentary film "Aisen Clouds Over Beirut" (the PLO, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with Soviet participation) won a Gold award. ● Usman Saparov and Yagsheli Seidov directed the Soviet film "Manly Uphighting", which won top prize in the children's film competition.



Photos by Boris Kaulman and Andrei Knyazev

Luis Megino, scriptwriter,
producer, Spain:

A few words about the festival. This is my first time in Moscow. The most interesting thing for me was to see films from countries I would never see in Spain.

At this festival we are not submitted to endless attacks from the press or to the pressure of advertising, as is the case at Cannes. The atmosphere here is quiet and creative.

I had been planning to go for a month to Siberia after the festival was over. Regrettably, I have some business to attend to in Madrid so this will not be possible, but I will take more time off for the next festival.

At present Soviet-Spanish cultural links are gradually expanding but people in Spain still know little about the Soviet cinema, with the exception of our teachers—Sergei Eisenstein and Vsevolod Pudovkin. Several Soviet films will be shown on Spanish TV. But Soviet films

have a hard time of it on the Spanish market. The same could also be said of our films, indeed, three-fourths of the movies shown in my country are American exports, while we in Spain make dozens of pictures a year which could appeal both to local and to Soviet audiences. Over the past seven years Spanish films have won nearly 20 top awards at international film festivals and the USSR bought one of them, "Demons in the Garden".

Hermano Penna, script-
writer, director, Brazil:

My film, "Sergeant Gullito", which was entered in the feature film competition, is about the life, customs and culture of common people and against violence and a system which deprives men of human values.

I saw all the competition films, and liked many of them, especially the Soviet entry "Vassa". Inna Churikova's first-rate performance literally holds the picture together, she was stupendous in the lead part.

This is the first time that I have been present at an international festival. What is important for me is the opportunity it affords of seeing films from so many countries, as well as the

artistic contacts, primarily with Latin American and African film makers.

The Moscow Festival is a marvellous, fantastic holiday.

Interviewed by
Maxim ZEMNOV

Tchaikovsky's immortal work in Paris

During the past two weeks thousands of Parisians have flocked to the Palace of Congresses to see the immortal ballet "The Lake", as danced by soloists, the corps de ballet of the Opera company. The company carefully preserves the 1960 production of the ballet, noted Soviet ballet master Vladimir Burmeister. This is the first time the Paris Opera's third Tchaikovsky production this year: it has even performances of "The Nutcracker" at its own theatre, of "Sleeping Beauty" at the place of Congresses.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Contests. The annual Festival Contest of Children's taken place in The Hague. Choirs (male, female, mixed or children's) from 26 countries Europe, America and Asia took part. The Children's Choir Contest was won by the Big Children's Choir of Moscow and Television, conducted by Viktor Popov. This is not the first international award won by the Choir.

Festivals. A folk art festival has been held in the Czechoslovak town of Straznice. 70 dance and song groups from 16 different countries, including the Soviet Union, took part. The young Mladet group from the USSR were particularly successful.

Books. In Tokyo a volume of literary criticism on works by the outstanding Soviet writer Mikhail Sholokhov has been published in Japanese. "Akai" said that the book will be read to acquire a deeper understanding of the human essence of Sholokhov's work. "And Quiet Flows the River" (Virgin Soil Upturned) of "The Fate of a Man" by Sholokhov's books are popular over the world. 97 million copies have been published in 88 languages.

Interesting exchange of know-how

The forthcoming October show in Moscow, US Agriculture-83, has aroused wide interest in the American business circles. Some 75 leading American agricultural companies have already announced their intention of taking part. Altogether about 100 corporations and firms specialising in the production of agricultural

machinery equipment for the food and manufacturing industries, refrigerators and other goods, are expected to participate. A TASS correspondent in New York was told at the US-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which represents over 200 major American corporations and firms.

SHELL ON THE SOVIET MARKET

Despite the complicated international situation, the business ties between Soviet foreign trade and other organizations and Shell International Petroleum continue to develop to both sides' advantage. Mutual trade turnover between them reached 1,600 million dollars in 1982 (as against 900 million dollars in 1980), a press conference in Moscow was told by A. Benar, the company's managing director.

Oil, plus oil and chemical products are the main mutual exchange items between Shell and Soviet organizations. Scientific and technical cooperation is also carried out on the basis of agreements.

A. Benar mentioned some promising areas for cooperation in business, besides the traditional ones. They include agricultural poisons, exchange of selected plants and seeds, non-ferrous metallurgy, and oil prospecting.

USSR AT FAIRS ABROAD (AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 1983)

The Damascus International fair, Syria, August 12-September 10. One of the themes of the Soviet display is the cooperation between the CMEA countries and developing nations, including Syria.

The Izmir International fair, Turkey, August 20-September 10. 19 Soviet all-Union and foreign trade organizations will be taking part.

The Leipzig International fair in Leipzig, August 20-September 10. 20 all-Union foreign trade associations will be represented. Tajikistan, the Volgograd Region and the Likhachov Auto Works will have their own large displays.

The Budapest International consumer goods fair, September 16-25. The Moldavian ASSR will have a separate display.

The Plovdiv International technical fair in Bulgaria, September 26-October 3. The Komi ASSR will have its own display.

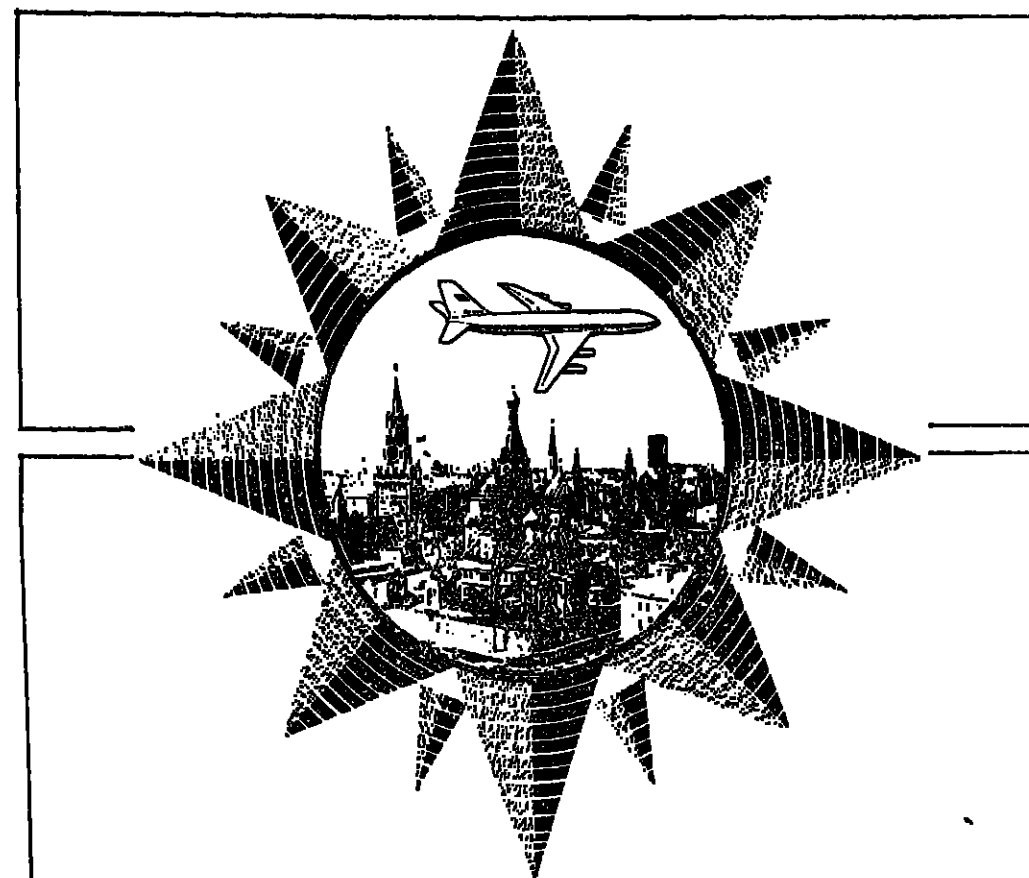
14-24. 16 all-Union foreign trade organizations will be represented.

The Zagreb International fair, Yugoslavia, September 13-21. The Soviet display will be seeking to promote trade and economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia. Latvia will have its own separate display.

The Leipzig International fair, September 4-10. 20 all-Union foreign trade associations will be represented. Tajikistan, the Volgograd Region and the Likhachov Auto Works will have their own large displays.

The Budapest International consumer goods fair, September 16-25. The Moldavian ASSR will have a separate display.

The Plovdiv International technical fair in Bulgaria, September 26-October 3. The Komi ASSR will have its own display.



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Contacts and contracts

At a recent Moscow meeting of the Soviet-Brazilian Inter-

governmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the chief directions of further development in these areas were mapped out as reflected in the final protocol.

This year Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia will buy large batches of

electrical engineering equipment from the Soviet Union for the mechanization and automation of their production.

The Soviet-French 1977 intergovernmental agreement in the sphere of chemistry has been extended for another five years at a ceremony at the French Foreign Ministry.

Intourist news

Better see it once...

...with your own eyes than hear about it one hundred times. It was with these words that the USSR Ambassador V. Pavlov addressed our group which was to leave for your country on a ten-day tour of museums in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, said Chieko Hasegawa, the Director of the Museum Niichiro, in Kusuma.

Our group consisting of eleven museum experts from the largest Japanese cities and provinces, visited the Hermitage and the Russian Museum in Leningrad, and the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts and the Tretyakov Gallery, in Moscow. We were particularly interested in

the restoration work at Petrodvorets, near Leningrad, as well as in the open-air museum recently set up near Kiev. We still remember last year's Rembrandt's exhibition in Japan, which was made up of works taken from Soviet museums. Unfortunately, our traditional genre of painting on paper and silk is still virtually untransportable. Even in Japan such works are only exhibited once a year, and then only for a month.

Despite the brevity of our stay, the window that has been opened to your country, has become wider.

Marina AMAROVA

Philately

Art director commemorated

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a 3-kopek stamp marking the 100th birthday of Vsevolod Vashukov, outstanding Soviet designer and actor, founder of a drama group which later grew into a leading Moscow theatre bearing his name.



WHAT'S ON!

July 23-25

THEATRES

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 24 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet). 24 (eve) — Gershwin, "Porgy and Bess" (opera). 25 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 23 — Ziv, "Measurers Artists". Guest performances by the Sverdlovsk Theatre of Musical Comedy. 25 — Gorkhovskiy, "The Cook".

Lenin Komsomol Theatre (6 Chekhov St.). 23 (mat) — Mikhlin, "China Manifesto". 23 (eve) — Gorin (after Charles de Coster), "Thyl". 24 (mat, eve) — Neruda, "A Star and Death of Joaquin Murieta".

Drama Theatre at Malaya Bronnaya (2 Malaya Bronnaya St.). 23 — Kondratyev, "Recovery Leave". 24 — Misharin, "Equal to Four Frances".

FILMS

Love for Love (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Based on Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing".

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Soviet movies). St. Metro Mikhalovskiy. Warrior's Shadow (Japan, 2 parts).

This film by the prominent Japanese director Akira Kurosawa features events in 16th-century Japan when the country was torn by the bloodthirsty internecine wars.

Cinema: "Kiev" (30/42 Metro Sovetskoy Prospekt). Metro Kuznetskiy. Cinema: "Kiev" (30/42 Metro Sovetskoy Prospekt). Metro Kuznetskiy.

EXHIBITIONS

Moscow Branch of the USSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetskiy Most St.). "Sport in Art", an exhibition of works by Moscow artists. Daily, except Tuesdays, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kuznetskiy Most.

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (7-9 Begovaya St.).

CONCERT HALLS

Dynamo Sports Palace (32 Lavochkina St.). 23, 24 — "World of Wonders", a performance by People's Artist of the USSR Artyom Akopyan, international prize-winner, winner of the Grand Prix and Big Gold Medal in Paris. Also taking part are Moscow artists. At 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.

SHOOTING. Dynamo Shooting Range (Mytishchi). 25. At 10 a.m.

SHOOTING. Dynamo Shooting Range (Mytishchi). 24 and 25. At 10 a.m. (both days).

WRIGHTLIFTING. Izmailovo Sports Palace (2 Sirenevyy Boulevard). 23, 24 and 25. At 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

FIELD HOCKEY. Women. Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 24 and 25. At 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. (both days). Men. Dynamo Stadium. 24 and 25. On 24, at 10 a.m.; on 25, at 10 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

CHESS. Druzhba Sports Gym (Luzhniki). 23, 24 and 25. At 4 p.m. (every day).

RACING. Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.).

State Bank of the USSR

Foreign exchange quotations. Currency. Quotations in roubles.

Canadian dollar 100 60.74

Chinese yuan 100 37.33

Egyptian pound 1 1.05

English pound 100 143.37

sterling 100 9.34

French franc 100 9.34

SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING.

Olimpitskiy Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira). 23. At 11 a.m.

SHOOTING. Dynamo Shooting Range (Mytishchi). 25. At 10 a.m.

SHOOTING. Dynamo Shooting Range (Mytishchi). 24 and 25. At 10 a.m. (both days).

WRIGHTLIFTING. Izmailovo Sports Palace (2 Sirenevyy Boulevard). 23, 24 and 25. At 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. (every day).

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SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING.

WEATHER

July 23-25

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy weather with short rain and clear spells is expected. Veering wind. Night temperatures of 8°, 15°C and of 16°, 10°C (to 22°C when clear) in the daytime.

The winter is very severe in the continental areas of Antarctica. On July 21, a record low temperature (—88°C) was registered at the Vostok station. The last record of —88.3°C was notched up on August 24, 1960.

AZERBAIJAN: GROWING BOOK EXCHANGE

The Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan surpasses the United States, Britain and Japan in the number of books published per head of the population. It also indulges in extensive international book exchange.

Over the past six months, ten thousand new locally produced publications have been lent to research organizations, scientists and scholars in fifty countries, including countries in the Middle East. Libraries of the

Academies of Sciences of the socialist countries and the British Library, in London.

Particular interest abroad is shown in research carried out by the Azerbaijan Orientalists. In turn, the library of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences receives new foreign publications.

Commenting on these facts, Scientific Secretary Alexander Kokorov, of the State Lenin

Library in Moscow, says: The Soviet Union reads more than any other nation. There are five thousand million publications in our 330 thousand public libraries, scientific and technological libraries. Our library, the largest public library in the country, possesses 30 million publications in 250 languages. Over the first six months of the year, we have sent a hundred thousand Soviet books and magazines to our foreign subscribers.